

MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MAL'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign.*] One who regards another
With ill will.
Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-
tleties. *Charville's Apology.*
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of
cleanness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcaftical cenfure.
MAL'IGNITY. *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciousnefs.
Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undifcerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawlefs foldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*
2. Contrariety to life; deftructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poifon did appear, reports are va-
rious; his phyficians difcerned an invincible *malignity* in his
difcafe. *Hayward.*
No redrefs could be obtained with any vigour proportion-
able to the *malignity* of that far-fpread difcafe. *K. Charles.*

3. Evilnefs of nature.
This fhows the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural
courfe of it tends to the deftruction of common life, by de-
stroying truft and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*
MAL'IGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill will;
mifchievoully.
Left you think I rally more than teach,
Or praife *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once prefume to inftitute the times. *Pope.*

MAL'IKIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for fweeping
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts drefled up; thence
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*
The kitchen *malin* pins
Her richeft lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A ftroke; a blow.
With mighty *mall*,
The monfter mercurils him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Or two, or three, againft a *mall*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mali*, French.]
He took a *mali*, and after having hollowed the handle, and
that part which ftrikes the ball, he enfolded in them feveral
drugs. *Addifon's Spect.* N^o. 105.
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
Mall is, in Holland, an area or walk fpread with fhells.
This the beau monde fhall from the *mali* furvey,
And hail with mufick its propitious ray. *Pope.*
To *MALL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ftroke with a
mali.
MALLARD. *n. f.* [*malard*, French.] The drake of the wild
duck. *Antony*
Claps on his fea-wing, like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The birds that are moft eafy to be drawn are *mallards*,
flowels, and goofe. *Peafham on Drawing.*
Arm your hook with the line, and cut to much of a brown
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; quality of fpreading under the hammer.
Suppofing the nominal effence of gold to be a body of
fuch a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and
fufibility, the real effence is that conftitution on which thefe
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,
a hammer.] Capable of being fpread by beating; this is a
quality poffeffed in the moft eminent degree by gold, it be-
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is oppofite to
friability or brittlenefs. *Quincy.*
Make it more ftrong for falls, though it come not to the
degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*
The beaten foldier proves moft manful,
That like his fword endures the anvil;
And juftly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to
preffion without any fliiding of its parts, it is hard and elaf-
tick, returning to its figure with a force rifing from the mu-
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts flide upon one an-
other, the body is *malleable* or foft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MALLEABleness. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; malleability; ductility.
The bodies of moft ufe that are fought for out of the
earth are the metals, which are diftinguifhed from other bo-
dies by their weight, fufibility, and *malleableness*. *Locke.*

To *MALLEATE.* *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;
to forge or fhape by the hammer.
He firft found out the art of melting and *malleating* me-

MAM

tals, and making them ufeul for tools. *Derham.*
MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.
The vefel foddred up was warily ftruck with a wooden
mallet, and thereby compreffed. *Boyle.*
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MALLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *malepe*, Saxon.]
The *mallo* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or
angular: the flower confifts of one leaf, is of the expanded
bell-fhaped kind, and cut into five fegments almoft to the
bottom: from the centre rifes a pyramidal tube, for the moft
part loaded with many fmall threads or filaments: from the
centre of the flower-cup rifes the pointal in the tube, which
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and fometimes
pointed, wrapt, for the moft part, within the flower-cup,
and divided into feveral cells fo difpofed round the axle, that
each little lodge appears moft artificially jointed within the
correfponding ftrike or channels: the feed is often fhaped like
a kidney: the fpecies are fix, of which the firft is found
wild, and ufed in medicine. *Miller.*
Shards or *malleus* for the pot,
That keep the loofen'd body found. *Dryden.*

MALMSEY. *n. f.*
1. A fort of grape. See *VINE*.
2. A kind of wine.
White-handed miftrefs, one fweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and fugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow fo nice,
Methaglin, wort, and *malmfey*. *Shakespeare.*

MALTY. *n. f.* [*malte*, Saxon; *maut*, Dutch.] Grain fteeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
Beer hath *malt* firft infufed in the liquor, and is afterwards
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.* N^o. 308.

MALTDUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]
Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.
Empty the corn from the ciftern into the *malt-floor*. *Mort.*

To *MALT.* *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.
To houfe it green it will mow-burn, which will make it
malt worfe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTDRIK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]
All *malt-drinks* may be boiled into the confiftence of a flimy
fyrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MALTHORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horfe*.] It feems to have been,
in *Shakespeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dot.
You peafant twain, you whorefon, you *malt-horfe* drudge.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

MALTMAN. *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One who makes malt.
MALTSTER. *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One who makes malt.
Sir Arthur the *maltfter*! how fine it will found! *Swift.*
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's fide; but
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the
died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltfter*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.
MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad fhits; mean artifices;
wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is faid to be
MAMMA'. } found for the compellation of *mother* in all lan-
guages; and is therefore fuppofed to be the firft fyllables that
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.
Poor Cupid fobbing fcarce could fpeak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:
Alas! how eafy my miftake?
I took you for your likenefs Cloe. *Prior.*
Little matters and milks are great impediments to fervants;
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to
papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMME'S TREE. *n. f.*
The *mammee tree* hath a rofaceous flower, which confifts
of feveral leaves placed in a circular order, from whole cup
arifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoft fph-
erical flefhy fruit, containing two or three feeds inclofed in
hard rough fhells. *Miller.*

MAMMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure
drefled up.
Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakefp.*

MAMMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,
Latin.] Having the fhape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]
Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK. *n. f.* A large fhapelefs piece.
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamies Voyage.*

To *MAMMOCK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;
to pull to pieces.
I faw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did fo fet
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh! I warrant, how he *mam-*
mocks it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MAMMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. *MAN.*

MAN

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being.
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet fmells to him
as it doth to me; the element fhews to him as it doth to
me, all his fenfes have but human conditions. *Shakefp.*
All the weft bank of Nilus is poffeffed by an idolatrous,
man-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*
A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* defign'd,
Confcious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Nature in *man* capacious fouls hath wrought,
And given them voice expreffive of their thought;
In *man* the God defends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Crech's Monitus.*
A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to fubftance, make
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*
On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reafon, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epiftles.*

2. Not a woman.
Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal fhould compofe
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I had not fo much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Every man child fhall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the fex the firft began. *Dryden's Aen.*
A long time fince the cuftom began, among people of qua-
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.
The mufe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*
4. A fervant; an attendant; a dependant.
Now thank'd be the great god Pan,
Which thus preferves my loved life,
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody ftrife:
For if my *man* muft praife have,
What then muft I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*
My brother's fervants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakefp.*
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own frown fervants
fhould be preferred to the charge of his majesty's fhips;
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than
to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Effays.*
I and my *men* will prently go ride
Far as the Cornith mount. *Cowley.*
5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.
You may partake of any thing we fay:
We fpeak no treafon, *man*. *Shakefp. Richard III.*
6. It is ufed in a loofe fignification like the French *on*, one, any
one.
This fame young fober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
A *man* in an infant may difcover the attention to be im-
poffible. *Mare's Dramatic Dialogues.*
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*
would defire. *Stillingfleet.*
By ten thoufand of them a *man* fhall not be able to ad-
vance one ftep in knowledge. *Tillotfon's Sermons.*
Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to purfue,
nor be taken off from thofe they have once fixed on; but
run away with a *man*, in purfuit of thofe ideas they have in
view. *Locke.*
A *man* would expect to find fome antiquities; but all they
have to fhew of this nature is an old roftrum of a Roman
fhip. *Addifon.*
A *man* might make a pretty landfcape of his own planta-
tion. *Addifon.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*
I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
—What beaft was't then
That made you break this enterprife to me?
When you durft do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be fo much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He tript me behind, being down, infulted, rail'd,
And put upon him fuch a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Will reckon he fhould not have been the *man* he is, had
not he broke windows, and knocked down confables, when
he was a young fellow. *Addifon's Spect.* N^o. 105.
8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.
Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his
youth. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*
9. Individual.
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

MAN

has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myfelf,
and myfelf in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logicks.*

10. Not a beaft.
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The fofter feafon fuiting to the *man*. *Crech's Monitus.*
11. Wealthy or independant perfon; to this fenfe fome refer
the following paffage of *Shakespeare*, others to the fenfe next
foregoing.
There would this monfter make a *man*; any ftrange beaft
there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare's Tempeft.*
What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen of gold
to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotfon's Sermons.*
12. When a perfon is not in his fenfes, we fay, he is not his
own *man*. *Ainsl.*
13. A moveable piece at chefs or draughts.
14. *MAN* of war. A fhip of war.
A Flemifh *man* of war lighted upon them, and overmaf-
tered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To *MAN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnifh with men.
Your fhips are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are multiteers, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*
A navy, to fecure the feas, is *mann'd*;
And forces fent. *Daniel's Civil War.*
It hath been agreed, that either of them fhould fend certain
fhips to fea well *mann'd*, and appared to fight. *Hayward.*
Their fhips go as long voyages as any, and are for their
burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh's Effays.*
He had *mann'd* it with a great number of tall foldiers,
more than for the proportion of the cafle. *Bacon.*
They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could fet out thirty men of war, a hundred
galies, and ten galeafes; though I cannot conceive how they
could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addifon in Italy.*
Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had
mann'd out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.
See, how the furlly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakefp.*
There ftands the cafle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakefp. Richard II.*
The fummons take of the fame trumpet's call,
To fall from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to ftrengthen.
Advife how war may be beft upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold. *Milton.*
In all her equipage.
Theodofius having *mann'd* his foul with proper reflexions,
exerted himfelf in the beft manner he could, to animate
his penitent. *Addifon's Spect.* N^o. 164.

4. To tame a hawk.
Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to ferve; to wait on.
Thou whorefon mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in
my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *mann'd* with
agate till now. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
They diftill their husbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empyricks in their chamber.
Lying for the fpirit of amber. *Benj. Johnfon's Forest.*

6. To direct in hoftility; to point; to aim. An obfolete word.
Man but a ruff againft Othello's breaft,
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MANACLES. *n. f.* [*manichs*, French; *manica* from *manus*,
Latin.] Chain for the hands; fhackles.
For my fake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Thou
Muft, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our ftreet. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Such a perfon
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*
Of the ail-holding law. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure.*
Doctrines unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *mana-*
cles on the right-hand. *Eccluf. xxi. 19.*
The bounds of the law good men count their ornament
and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppreffion.

To *MANACLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands;
to fhackle.
We'll bait thy bearts to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*
I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*
Is it thus you ufe this monarchy, to *manacle* and fhackle
him hand and foot. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To *MANAGE.* *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on.
The fathers had *manag'd* the charge of idolatry againft the
heathens. *Stillingfleet et.*